ITS STOCK OF SHIPS

What the United States Could Muster for Sea Fights.

IN THE EVENT OF A WAR

Cruisers and Craft of Every Kind Ready to Engage in Batle-What Spain Has in Her Navy.

Among the possibilities of the new year is a war with Spain over Cuba. The best-posted man on naval affairs in Montana is Mr. Walter S. Tallant of the bank of W. A. Clark & Brother At the request of the Standard Mr Tallant has prepared for the Standard's readers the following comparison of the two nations in respect to fighting

In viewing the outcome of a war between the United States and Spain, there are several factors to take into acocunt. The first is the financial standing of the two nations, the second the respective strength and effi-ciency of the navies and armies.

The United States, with a population of nearly 70,000,000, on Dec. 1, 1895, had a debt of \$907,750,978, while Spain, with a population of only 17,000,000, has a a population of only 17,000,000, has a debt of more than \$1,400,000,000, and our credit is such that we could bor-row any sum that we would require to carry on the war, while Spain has ex-hausted her credit and it would be almost impossible for her to borrow any more. So that from the financial stand the United States has every ad-

The navies of the two countries are

The United States has 28 armored vessels including 13 small monitors, 33 unarmored and five torpedo boats, besides five torpedo boats and six gun-boats soon to be finished and placed in commission. Our armored vessels are four battleships of the first class, two of the second class, six large two-turret monitors or coast defense vessels, 13 small single-turret monitors, two cruisers and one ram. Our battleships are the Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon and Iowa, first class; Texas and Maine, second class. The Indiana class are ships of 10,280 tons' displacement, speed 15½ knots, armored on the sides from one turret to the other, with 18-inch nickel steel plate, across both ends, 12-inch plate, 18-inch plate on turrets and from two and a half inches to four inches on sloping deck and in the box so formed are placed all the en-gines, coal, ammunition and other machinery for working guns, etc. Arma-ment is for 13-inch guns, which throw a shell of 1,100 pounds with a powder charge of 550 pounds; eight eight-inch guns, shell 250 pounds, powder 125 pounds; four six-inch, shell 100 pounds, powder 50 pounds; 20 six-pounders; six -pounders and four Gatling gons, a single discharge of all her guns the Indiana can throw shells weighing 5.730 pounds, and it is safe to say that there is not a ship affoat that can make such a showing.

The Maine of the second class is a ship of 6,680 tons, speed 17 knots and is armored with 12-inch steel plate. Armament, four 10-inch guns, shell pounds, so placed that they can be fired in almost any direction; six six-inch, eight six-pounders, eight onepounders and four Gatling guns.

The largest of our monitors Puritan, of 6,060 tons, armored with 14-inch steel plate, speed 12½ knots. Ar-mament, four 12-inch guns, shell 850 pounds; six four-inch rapid-firing, shell 80 pounds, four three-pounders

and four Gattings.

The armored cruisers are the New York and Brooklyn. The Brooklyn is 9,271 tons, speed 22 knots, armored with five-inch steel plates and turrets with 10-inch plate. Armament, eight eightinch, 12 five-inch rapid-firing, 12 sixpounders, four one-pounders and four

Gatlings. The 13 small monitors were built in 1864, but have been thoroughly overhauled and are to-day in fair condi-tion. They each have an armament of two 15-inch smooth-bore guns, which have not very far range, as compared with our new guns, but for guarding our southern coast they would be very useful, as they would be more than a match for any cruiser that could pass

The Baltimore is a fair sample of our unarmored cruisers, of about 4,000 tons, speed 20 knots, armament four eight-inch, six six-inch, four six-pounders, three-pounders, two one-pounders

and four Gatling guns.

The Minneapolis and Columbia are our fast commerce destroyers, as they have a speed of 23 knots an hour and can steam 25,000 miles without coaling, and there are very few vessels affoat that have their speed. They are of 7,375 tons, armament, one eight-inch, eight four-inch rapid-firing, 12 six-pounders, four one-pounders and four Gatling guns.

The ram Katadin is a novelty in the way of a ship, as it is in-tended to ram a vessel and sink her. She is submerged when going into action except her conning tower, which is of heavy steel plate. She is also protected on the sides by six-inch plates. Her speed is 17 knots.

The Vesuvius is a dynamite cruiser that throws torpedoes containing 500 pounds of dynamite or gun cotton a distance of from one and one-half to two miles, and it is claimed that if one of the torpedoes lights inside or near a fort that it will demolish it, or should one explode within a hundred feet of a vessel it would be sure to sink it.

The Helena is a fair sample of our small gunboats of 1,392 tons, speed 13 knots, armament eight four-inch rapid-firing, two six-pounders, four one-pounders and two Gatling guns.

The United States is now building five new battleships which will surpass the Indiana in speed and in fighting powers. Two of them will soon be in the water. The other three will not be launched for about a year. There are also in building a number of torpedo and gun boats which can be gotten on very short notice if they

should be required. In addition to the regular warships we have four large, fine steamers, the New York, Paris, St. Louis and St. Paul, which the government can take and in a few days convert into cruisers putting guns aboard; and for the last six months we have been making such guns and now have quite a supply on hand, we could also fit out pri-vateers by the hundred, as we did in war of 1812 that would soon sweet all of Spain's commerce from the seas, and from the way the different navy yards are working day and night it would look as if Uncle Sam does not

intend to be caught unprepared. The Spanish navy, according to the last report of the secretary of the navy, consists of the following ves-

Three battleships, one of the first class and two of the second class, and three armored cruisers, six in all armored: eight unarmored cruisers, 22 gun boats and 22 torpedo boats, or a total of 58 vessels. It will be seen from this that she has only six armored ves-sels to our 28; 30 unarmored to our 33; 22 torpedo boats to our six. We must also take into consideration that most on wool, with no loopholes, and in time Subscribe for the Standard,

of the Spanish vessels are old, and as compared with our new and improved ships they would be almost helpless in a fight. Our ships are manned by the best seamen in the world, while Spain's are by almost the poorest, for as our great authority on naval mat-ters, Captain Mahns, puts it, "two French ships of equal tonnage and armament are equal to three Spanish; two English are equal to three French; and the Americans are equal if not superior to the English." It will e easy to see which nation would be most likely to win on the sea where all the fighting would take place.
WALTER S. TALLANT.

Butte, Dec. 30, 1896.

IN NORTHERN MONTANA. Figures and Facts That Deal With the State's Wool Industry.

Great Falls, Dec. 31.-The grazing industries of Northern Montana are in ex-cellent condition. The financial depression with its consequent low prices has had the result of bringing about more economical methods of management. The expectation of a tariff on wool has infused new life into the woolgrowing business and while those engaged in the industry do not expect to realize the old fancy prices, they are confident that prosperous times are headed in their di-

A like confidence is displayed by the cattlemen. Throughout Northern Monana-on all of the big ranges-the conditions are satisfactory and even excellent. The menace of the long-continued bliz-zard has disappeared and the country is free of the semblance of snow. The injury to cattle by the November storm was largely exaggerated and stock is at present in fairly good condition with the prospect of a good demand in the future,

The excellent prospects for the future of woolgrowing in Northern Montana is due in no small measure to the introduction of improved methods of managean interview with B. Percy Clark, of Clark Bros.' large and model sheep ranch in Teton county, he explained to a Standard reporter some of the difficulties met by the early woolgrowers, and gave a resume of the pres-

ent status of the industry.
"The first band of sheep," said Mr. Clark, "was brought into the territory in the 70's from Idaho, and were herded for a time in the vicinity of Helena. methods of management were primitive. The owners did not recognize the necessity for the erection of sheds, and little or no hay was put up for feeding. Consequently severe losses were met and the infant industry received a decided setback. I came to Montana in 1884, and that time the cattlemen were in control of the country now known as Teton county, and were bitterly opposed to the introduction of sheep on the ranges, Consequently they did all in their power to drive the sheep out of the country by crushing out the grass and trying to intimidate the owners. The sheep men were there to stay, however, and could neither bluffed nor frightened. The oldtimers in the sheep business built for pens primitive flat-roofed sheds, six to seven feet high, with sod walls. The cabins for the men were small and uncomfortable and all ate and slept in the seme room. We put up a six-room log house and shingled it, instead of using the proverbial dirt roof. The sheds we erected were 15 feet high and we finally found it profitable to shingle them, as it aved loss during the lambing season. When we started in responsible men were scarce. Those we could get were mostly fugitives from justice, absolutely reck-less and had a strong desire to run things and do as they pleased. We started in with 3,200 sheep-2,600 breeding ewes and the rest lambs. From these up to the sent time we have raised enough to

market very heavily and we yet have

bout 34,000 on the ranch. "From the first it has been a constant of improved methods. In lambing eason it was the custom to simply leave the lambs and ewes in a bunch at night, with a scarecrow and a lantern on a pole to keep away the wolves and coyotes. Our first improvement was to erect a number of inclosed pens, open at the top, in which the lambs were placed at night. over the range. A man was employed to bring in the lambs dropped on the range, and also those in the panels. We divided our big shed by five partitions, thus making it easier for the lambs to find their mothers. Under the old system the lamb-ing band consisted of 2,600. We reduced the band 1,600, making it easier to handle. Formerly the corrals were only large enough to hold half the band, the other half would be kept in a bend in the creek during the night, and the herder lived in a tent close by. We put up permanent wolf-proof corrals at various points on the range and built cabins for the herders. We also made it a point to put up 50 tons of hay to every thousand sheep. Burlap sheds were erected to protect lambs from storms and wagons were put in use to bring in lambs dropped on the range. Afterwards we found it practicable to reduce the bands to 850, with two men to each band, and to making our lambing shed 75 by 40 feet. We have a system of such sheds, under charge of the overseer, five or six in a bunch, at prious points on the ranch. When the lambs in each band number 150 they are put in one band and distributed over the ranch. By this system the owner can lamb his sheep at one-half the former expense. We also introduced sheep crooks, which was a vast improvement over the old methods of using hands to catch the sheep. Drift fences were put in to keep snow from the corrals, thus keeping them clean and comparatively dry. lephone system which we installed has said for itself many times over. We have miles of wire in and are enabled to times and to receive reports from all the stations. The barometer is carefully watched and instructions forwarded every morning. Two or three times every day herders report at the station and receive orders from the office at the main ranch. Under this system there is no opportunity for the men to neglect their duty. In one case following a storm 1.170 sheep were saved, which, had it not been for the early information received by telephone, would have been lost.

"The shearing machine is another improvement which will largely reduce the cost of woolgrowing. The tendency at the present time is to do more feeding instead of ranging. It has been demonstrated that the increased value of wool will pay for all hay and feed, besides bringing a larger profit on the mutton. Mr. Floweree is the foreman of the feeding system and the results with him have been most satisfactory. His idea is to feed mutton sheep in the winter and place them on the market in the spring, when the prices are high and the market

"Among the large transactions in the sheep business during the last year in Northern Montana may be mentioned the purchase by Bower Bros, of a large system of ranches about two months ago. Kyle Price has bought out the Cooper inerest interest in the Cooper-Martin Sheep company, consisting of 12,000 sheep 9,000 acres of land and five winter sheds. A man from Canada last summer was looking for 20,000 head of sheep and offered \$1.25 per head, but did not succeed in getting what he wanted. Mutton sheep have sold recently at 2 cents delivered at the railroad, and sheep have increased in value during the last year from 50 to 75 cents per head. Since election wool has risen from 2 to 3 cents a pound. Should a tariff bill pass, putting 10 cents a pound

to keep out the foreign clip for 1897, the Montana clip will sell in the nighborhood of 16 cents. The last year has witnessed a large increase in the sale of mutton sheep. In Fergus county alone 125,000 were sold and large sales were made in the other counties of Northern Montana. It been found of vital importance to feed salt to sheep instead of depending upon alkali licks, as formerly. It not only fattens the sheep, but makes the woo

"Not the least important among the improvements introduced in the sheep industry must be mentioned the improved methods of feeding, which has resulted in greater uniformity in quality of the clip, heavier fleeces and increased weight of

"As a result of all these various improvements, which are now being generally adopted throughout Northern Montana, we have received several prizes for the best wool raised east of the Missouri

Woolgrowing in Northern Montana has increased so rapidly and to such an extent during the last few years that Great Falls has become one of the largest initiatory wool shipping points in the world. The shipments this year from Great Falls were nearly 8,000,000 pounds. Eighthousand pounds of wool were shipped from Havre, 1,669,870 from Fort Ben-ton, more than 190,660 pounds from Glasgow and large quantities from Culbert-Malta, Chinook and other points in tana nearly as possible, to facilitate the selling and to afford a better market, where there is more competition among Eastern buyers who visit Montana after shear-

The importance to Northern Montana of the stock raising interests cannot be overestimated. Shipments of cattle and sheep have materially increased in 1896 over 1895. Figures for the entire shipment of live stock from Northern Montana for 1896 are not yet available, but some idea or its importance can be gained from the that from points on the Montana Central alone 980 cars of cattle and 549 cars of sheep were sent to eastern markets. At the opening of the ear there were in the various counties of Northern Montana the following num-ber of cattle and sheep: Valley county, 21,696 cattle and 145,665 sheep: Teton coun-32,385 cattle and 320,256 sheep; Fergus 1.475 cattle and 472,464 sheep; Choteau, 8,990 cattle and 199,791 sheep; Cascade, 26,506 cattle and 160,504 sheep. It will be observed from these figures that there are more cattle in Choteau than in any other county in the state, and that Fer-gus county is entitled to the banner for having the largest number of sheep. In the five counties which constitute Northern Montana there are nearly a quarter million cattle on the ranges, and within the limits of the same district there are more than one and a quarter million of

It needs nor further argument to convince the intelligent reader that the stock industry is a material factor in the wealth and prosperity of Northern Mon-

A Suggestive Response.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Unconscious harmony between ser-non and response was too much for Rev. Simon J. McPherson yesterday morning. He preached on "Hell' in the Second Presbyterian church, but found the response selected by the innocent organist was altogether too appropriate. The hymn was changed, but not before the air had been played, to an accompaniment of a broad grin on the face of every one present. Dr. Mc-Pherson does not consult with the organist, A. F. McCarrell, as to the ser- Patron.

BLOOD THAT TELLS.

Interesting Talk About Some of the Royal Horses in the Bitter Root Stable.

Written for the New Year Standard. Hamilton, Dec. 31.—Among the sen-sational incidents in the turf history of this country, the names of Tam-many, Montana and Ogden will figure prominently as long as there is a story told of great races and how they were won. The performance of the noble chestnut son of Iroquois in the Realiza-tion of 1892 and his famous matched race with Lamplighter in the following season will long be remembered and will stand as matchless records of magnificent races. The remarkable run of the big bay son of Ban Fox in the Suburban of 1892 when he seemed out of the race and came down the stretch, passing one of the largest and best fields that ever started in any Suburban, is still spoken of when horsemen are telling of close finishes and brilliant dashes. The story of how John Campbell took Ogden from the Mon tracks and won with him the northeastern part of the state. Steps great Futurity stake, in the best time are already being taken to concentrate that was ever made over the course are already being taken to concentrate that was ever made over the course the wool all at one shipping point, as and from the best lot of colts that has faced a starter's flag in many yearsthis is too recent a performance to need recalling. It is noticeable, however, that the eastern turfmen are still trying to tell how it happened. It is small wonder, then, that the people of the Bitter Root, the home of the gal-lant animals, and of all Montana, for that matter, take the greatest pride in this trio of horses that has carried to victory the colors of the Montana stable against fearful odds. Add to the list Imported Inverness, the wonder of his English home as a 2-year-old, and you have a quartette of racers that

probably no other ranch than the Bit-ter Root stock farm can produce. Here these noble animals are at home and here grows the forage that helped to make them the fleet creatures that lowered the standards of the eastern cracks and brought to the front the colors of Montana. The history of these animals makes interesting reading. All of them have contended with the best colts that were on the turf in their racing years and all of them, exhave retired to the here in the Bitter Root, where they are now in the stud, and where future win-ners of Realization, Futurity and Suburban are being bred to repeat the per-formances of their sires. Ogden has at least another season of racing ahead of him and is still in the East, the scene of his greatest triumph—the greatest, indeed, that can be placed to the credit of any horse

TAMMANY. At the head of the list, is Tammany, the handsome chestnut horse, whose triumphs in the East set the whole racing world wondering. Tammany is by Iroquois, winner of the English Derby, out of Tellahama, and was foaled at the Belle Meade farm in Tennessee in 1889. As a yearling he was pur-chased and brought to the Bitter Root stock farm, where he was raised and trained. His first racing was done in the East in 1891, where, as a 2-year-old, he made an excellent record. He won

and a quarter in 2:06½. This closed his racing. Since then he has been at the Bitter Root farm. He has some promising colts that will make their appearance as 2-year-olds next season. the same handsome horse that he al-ways was and he receives many ad-miring visitors in his home here in the

Bitter Root valley.
MONTANA. Montana, the winner of the sensa-tional Suburban of 1892, is by Ban Fox tional Suburban of 1832, is by Ban Fox (King Ban-Maud Hampton) out of Imp. Queen, by Scottish Chief. He was foaled on the Rancho del Paso, Feb. 13, 1888, and was brought to the Bitter Root as a yearling. In 1891, as a 2-year-old, he ran second to Picknicker in the Withers stake in a field of five, in 1:403. In the Belmont stake he ran second to Foxford, doing the mile and a quarter in 2:08%. He ran unplaced in the Thistie and the Omnibus stakes and in the Realization ran second to Potomac in one of the closest finishes on record. He won the Lorillard stake. doing the mile and three-eighths in 2:25, defeating Strathmeath and Pizarro and a field of five. This stake was worth \$17,255. In the following year, as a 3-year-old, he started in 11 races and wen four. In two he was unand won four. In two he was un-placed, but he was inside the money in all the others. He won the Light-weight handicap, defeating Reckon and Lizzie. There were six starters and the distance, 11s miles, was made in the record time. In the Suburban, Mon-tana made the reputation that will endure as long as there is horse racing. There were 11 starters and, after sulk-ing all the way into the stretch, refusing to respond, the big bay started to run and passed the bunch, winning in a hair-breadth finish from Major Domo and Lamplighter. The time for the mile and a quarter was 2:072-5. The stake was worth \$17.750. In the first division of the Fourth of July handicap, he ran unplaced, his stable com-panion, Sir Matthew, winning first money in the second division. He was also unplaced in the Champion stake. He won the Comparative stake, 1¼ miles, in 2:08, defeating Yorkville Belle and Reckon and winning 6,740. In the Twin City handicap, he ran third to Lamplighter and Banquet, the mile and a quarter being made in a second and a half slower time than in the Comparative. He won the Labor Day handicap, defeating Strathmeath and

At the close of that season he was re-

IMP. INVERNESS Imp. Inverness was foaled in Eng-land. He is by Cymbal, out of Belle of Scotland, she by Blair Ethel. He has the blood of the finest sires in the Eng-lish list, Birdcatcher, Touchstone and Blacklock. He was brought to this country, after he had completed a brilliant year's racing as a 2-year-old in England, where he met all the crack colts of the year. In eight starts he won five, was second once, third once the Great Eclipse stakes, worth \$24,230, and unplaced once. It was intended against, 16 starters. He sold to race him in this country, but he was injured on the voyage across and was the season he won the Criterion stakes, at once placed in the stud. He has defeating Unca's Mimi and Falsetto proved a remarkable sire, all of his The distance in these two colts being good race horses. Senator have two reservations-one in Allegany

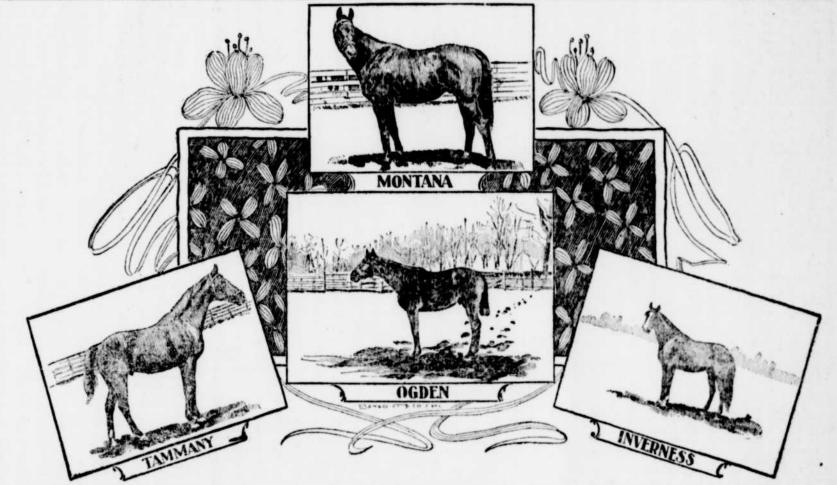
rested and prepared quietly for the Fu-turity. The story of that race is fa-miliar to all horsemen. The field was the best that has started in the race for years and Ogden, an unknown horse ridden by an unknown rider, won easily, defeating the much-lauded and heavily-backed Ornament. His next start was in the Flatbush stake on the same course. He was defeated in this event by Ornament, but his previous and subsequent form snow that he should have won and would have done so had it not been for his rider. But he more than evened the score when met Ornament again in the Great Eastern stake over the same He won easily from a large field, Or-nament being fifth. Ogden carried 129 ounds in this event and made it in pounds in this event and made it in 1:10, the same time that he made in the Futurity. He is considered one of the most remarkable 2-year-olds that have raced in this country. He is now in

NEW YORK'S REDSKINS.

Tribes of Indians Living on Reservations

Within This State. There are 5,000 Indians living on resrvations within the boundaries of the state of New York. During the last 40 years there has been little change, other by gain or loss, on the Indian reservations of New York, except on that is known as the St. Regis reservation, in Franklin county, fronting on the Hudson river. The St. Regis tract covers 14,000 acres and is owned by the state, the Indians enjoying what is called "the right of occupancy, rent free," (there is no such right of occupancy rent free under the laws of the tate of New York for persons who are not Indians), and in addition the St. Regis tribe receives an annuity from the state—presumably for not going over to Canada. The population of the St. Regis reservation has tripled in 40 years-having increased from 1,200, and it is the only one of the Indian reservations which has increased materially in population in the last half century.

The Onondagas, with a reservation near the city of Syracuse, have 7,300 acres of land and number at present about 500. They get an annuity from the United States government and one from the state government, and in addition to this receive a yearly gift of sait from the salt lands belonging the state in the neighborhood. It has been said sometimes that a few bottles of firewater would be accepted at any time by some of the Onondaga Indians as a fair substitute for the salt. there being a preference for the quencher of thirst over the promoter of thirst. The Tuscaroras, whose reservation is in the county of Niagara, have 6,200 acres and number about 450. The Tonawandas have a reservation partly Tea Tray and a field of five. He ran third in the Mayflower, New York, Fordham and Manhattan handicaps. in Genesee and partly in Eric county.
It covers 7,500 acres. There are 600 Tonawandas. In 1855 there were 602.
They get an annuity from the United States government and an annuity from the state too, but no salt. The Shinnecock Indians, whose reservation is near Southampton, on Long Island, have about 400 acres. They about 100, and are of three tribes—the Mohegans, the Montauks, and the Poosepatucks. On the Oneida reservaion, four miles south of Oneida station on the Centra! road, there are 150 indians occupying 400 acres of land. They are the last survivors in this part of the country of the Oneida tribe-a tribe once as famous as the Seminoles or the Cherokees. Many more in number than the Oneldas are the Senecas of whom there are more than 2,000 who



mon he intends to preach on Sundays. Mr. McCarrell does not worry the pas-tor about the hymns he selects for the were six starters in the Criterion and worshipers to sing. Both trust each other implicitly, but in future Dr. Mc-Pherson will look over the list of hymns before he goes into the pulpit. Dr. Mc-Pherson preached on "Hell," and pic-tured in burning words the terrors awaiting the unrepentant wicked in the next world. His sermon made a deep impression on the congregation. At the conclusion of the discourse the pastor usually announces the hymn sung as a response. The organist had not known the subject of the sermon when he selected the response, and thought no more about it after he had compiled his list of hymns.

The pastor fumbled with the list, coughed, and looked a trifle embarrassed. The organist began to play the air pianissimo, and a broad grin spread over every face. Dr. McPherson looked appealingly upward to the organist, and then turned over the leaves of the hymn book with desperate eagerness. Mr. McCarrell left his pipes and hurried down to the pastor.

We must change that response," whispered the pastor. Why?" asked the organist, inno-

cently.
"I have been preaching on 'Hell,'
said Dr. McPherson, 'and the response
you have chosen is 'What Must It Be
to Be There?' We cannot have that." Even the solemn organist grinned as he climbed to the organ and started up "Art Thou Weary?"

More Peaceful Times Expected.

From the Grand Rapids Herald. It is quite probable there will be more ink bottle duels in the congressional ecmmittee rooms, now that the saloons have been removed from the capitol.

the stake was worth \$5,490. same year he ran unplaced in the Futurity and ran third to St. John and Come-to-Taw in a sweepstake event. He also ran third in the Select stakes, being beaten by His Highness and St. Florian. He was unplaced again in the Junior Champion stakes. In the following year, 1892, Tammany was the greatest horse on the turf. His first winning was the Withers stake, \$7,460, in which he defeated, in one mile, Pat-ron, Yorkville Belle, Mars, Sir Arthur and Dagonet, making the distance in 1:40. In the Tidal stake, one mile, he ran second to Charade in 1:41 1-5, defeating Patron for the place. His win-ning of the Realization stake in this year is familiar to all horsemen. There were eight starters, including the best horses of the season, for the run of one and five-eighths miles, and he won handsomely in 2:51 2-5, beating Pepper by two lengths. This stake was worth \$28,475. The Lorillard stake, \$17,560, also fell to Tammany, he beating Pep-per again with Azra third. The time per again with Azra third. The time was 2:20% for the 1% miles. He again defeated Yorkville Belle and Azra in and trained for the Montana circuit. the Jerome stake, leading a field of His first start was at Anaconda, when the Jerome stake, leading a field of seven starters. He made the mile and he ran second to Lochness, his stable a half in 2:36% and won \$18,415. This companion, who was declared to win. closed his racing for the season. In 1893, he started in two sweepstake events, winning them easily, defeating Sir Walter in one and Mary Stone in the other. Then came his famous \$10,-

events was six furlongs and he made

Bland, one of his colts, holds the coast 2. There record for 1% miles and others of his rion and get have made an excellent showing this year in the East as well as on the coast. Among these is Scottish Chief-tain, who is considered by many horsemen as a formidable rival of Ogden, with whom he ran in the Futurity. Scottish Chieftain's record for the is a good one. He started eight times, was first three times, second one third twice and unplaced twice. H won the Spring and Jerome stakes worth \$400. His stake races were over the Futurity course. His other win-nings amount to \$1,000. He is by Inverness, out of Miss Darebin.

IMP. OGDEN. Imported Ogden, the winner of the best Futurity ever run. is of the finest of English racing strains. He is by Kilwarbin, out of Imp. Oriole, she by Bend d'Or. He was brought to the Bitter Root in September, 1894, as a suckling, and in the following spring was broken and tried. As a he made a poor showing in his trials, going lame and not keeping in form. As a 2-year-old he was taken in hand in March, 1896, by John Campbell In his second start. Lochness was also declared to win, but May W., sider, proved too fast and Ogden had to win to save the race for the stable. His best Montana race was in Butte, one with Lamplighter to settle the much mooted question of superiority.

The story of the race has been told so often that it is familiar to all who are interested in racing. How Lamplightinterested in racing. How Lamplighter started off in the lead on the famous Guttenburg track and how Tammany trailed him into the stretch and then shot ahead, without whip or spur and in Montana. In a few days he was

ounty along the Allegany river and extending over 20,000 acres, and the other in Cattaraugus county along Cattaraugus creek and having a ter-ritory of 21,000 acres. The two divions of the Seneca nation of Indians, as they are officially called, own the lands in addition to an annuity from the national and one from the state

It is a fact not generally known that prior to the revolutionary war there was a regular Indian department in New York, with commissioners of Indian affairs, who exercised many the powers and prerogatives which afterward devolved upon the interior de-partment in Washington. The Indiana of New York are protected by special laws and are exempted from taxation.

POETIC LICENSE.

I wear a poster face," he said,
"My flat-brimmed tile is hard to beat, wear my hair long on my head, Nor notice whom I meet, And so you think I'm great," he said.

My quaint, poetic style," he said. "Is quite effective and not dear, The public is so comforted thinking I am queer, And this is just a bluff," he said. -New York Press.

Prize Fighting and Wheel Racing.

From the Omaha World-Herald. If the exact results could be ascertained there is no doubt that physicians would declare the six-day wheel race a much less humane sport than the most brutal prizefight. The injuries likely to be received in the prize ring are comparatively tarmless when compared with those that must necessarily follow what is a deliberwon by four lengths, making the mile started for Saratoga, where he was ate transgression of all the laws of health,